63

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY

No. 780.
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, March 19, 1770.

A LIST of the Names of *thoſe* who AUDACIOUSLY continue to counteract the UNITED SENTIMENTS of the BODY of Merchants thro'out NORTH-AMERICA; by importing Britiſh Goods contrary to the Agreement.

John Bernard,
(In King-Street, almoſt oppoſite Vernon's Head.
James McMaſters,
(On Treat's Wharf.
Patrick McMaſters,
(Oppoſite the Sign of the Lamb.
John Mein,
(Oppoſite the White-Horſe, and in King-Street.
Nathaniel Rogers,
(Oppoſite Mr. Henderſon Inches Store lower End King-Street.
William Jackſon,
At the Brazen Head, Cornhill, near the Town-Houſe.
Theophilus Lillie,
(Near Mr. Pemberton's Meeting-Houſe, North-End.
John Taylor,
(Nearly oppoſite the Heart and Crown in Cornhill.
Ame & Elizabeth Cummings,
(Oppoſite the Old Brick Meeting Houſe, all of Boſton.
Iſrael Williams, Eſq; & Son,
(Traders in the Town of Hatfield.
And, *Henry Barnes,*
(Trader in the Town of Marlboro'.

IT muſt evidently appear either by Importing Britiſh Goods contrary to the Agreement, or by breaking their Contract with the Merchants, that they have prefered their own little private Advantage to the Welfare of America: It is therefore highly proper that the Public ſhould know who they are, that have at this critical Time, ſordidly detached themſelves from the public Intereſt; and as they will be deemed Enemies to their Country, by all who are well-wiſhers to it; ſo thoſe who afford them their Countenance or give them their Cuſtom, muſt expect to be conſidered in the ſame diſagreeable Light.

Laſt Thurſday the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of the Province of Maſſachuſets-Bay met at Cambridge, when his Honor the Lieutenant Governor was pleaſed to make the following SPEECH to both Houſes, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and (a)
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I Intended to have met the Court on the 10th of January at Boſton, being the Time and Place to which it ſtood prorogued when the Governor left the Province, but, by the two laſt Packets from England, I have received ſuch Inſtructions, as made it neceſſary for me further to prorogue it to this Time and Place; and I am informed that before the Seſſion is ended, I may expect to have ſomething, in ſpecial Command from His Majeſty, relative to the State and Circumſtances of the Province to lay before you. In the mean Time I ſhall be ready to join with you in ſuch of our interior Buſineſs, as ſhall be thought neceſſary, or expedient. The State of this Buſineſs, I am not able particularly to point out to you, having had but little Knowledge of the Affairs of the General Court for ſeveral Years paſt. & There are Amendments or Alterations abſolutely neceſſary to be made in ſome of our Laws, the Defects of which have of late been a Subject of general Complaint, I ſhall hereafter propoſe them to you by Meſſages. I have another Matter alſo of general Utility, which I ſhall lay before you in the ſame Way.

You cannot oblige me more than by putting it in my Power to concur with you in Meaſures for promoting the Peace, good Order and laſting Tranquility of the Province.

I am ſenſible the Seaſon of the Year is approaching when you cannot be abſent from your ſeveral Homes without peculiar Prejudice to your private Affairs, I ſhall therefore do all that is neceſſary on my Part to give the greateſt Diſpatch to the Buſineſs of the Seſſion, at the ſame Time, I am willing to give Attendance upon it as long as we can employ ourſelves for the Benefit of the Province.

Council-Chamber, Cambridge, March 15. 1770. *T. Hutchinſon.*

vid, Anſwer pa. 69.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town at Faneuil-Hall on Monday laſt, the Honourable THOMAS CUSHING, Eſq; was choſen Moderator; and the following Town-Officers for the Year enſuing, viz.

Town-Clerk; Mr. William Cooper.

Select-Men. Joſhua Henſhaw, Eſq; Joſeph Jackſon, Eſq; John Ruddock, Eſq; John Hancock, Eſq; Mr. Henderſon Inches, Samuel Pemberton, Eſq; Mr. Jonathan Maſon.

Town-Treaſurer; Mr. David Jeffries.

Overſeers of the Poor. John Barret, Eſq; Hon. Royal Tyler, Eſq; Mr. Benjamin Dolbeare, Mr. William Whitwell, Mr. William Greenleaf, William White, Eſq; Mr. Joſeph Waldo, John Leverett, Eſq; John Gore, Eſq; Capt. Samuel Partridge, Thomas Tyler, Eſq; and Mr. Samuel Whitwell.

Firewards. John Scollay, Eſq; Newman Greenough, Eſq; John Rowe, Eſq; Mr. William Cooper, Mr. John Mico Wendell, Thomas Marſhall, Eſq; William Homes, Eſq; Mr. Joſeph Tyler, Capt. Adino Paddock, Mr. James Richardſon, Capt. Benjamin Waldo, John Hancock, Eſq; Mr. Samuel Adams, Capt. Martin Gay, Thomas Dawes, Eſq; and Mr. Alexander Hill.

Wardens. Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; Joſhua Henſhaw, Eſq; Mr. Samuel Adams, William Phillips, Eſq; John Hancock, Eſq; John Scollay, Eſq; Mr. William Greenleaf, Mr. William Whitwell, Benjamin Auſtin, Eſq; Mr. Jonathan Maſon, Mr. Moſes Gill, Mr. Samuel Auſtin.

Committee for Purchaſing Grain, Joſeph Jackſon, Eſq; William Homes, Eſq; John Leverett, Eſq;

Surveyors of Wheat. John Tudor, Eſq; Mr. John Lucas.

Surveyor of Hemp. Mr. John Gray.

Aſſeſſors. Mr. William Fairfield, Mr. John Kneeland, Mr. Benjamin Church, Belcher Noyes, Eſq; Mr. Jonathan Brown, Mr. Daniel Pecker, Moſes Deſhon, Eſq;

Collectors of Taxes. Mr. Samſon Salter, Mr. Edward Holliday, Mr. Abraham Savage, Mr Benjamin Henderſon.

Clerks of the Market. Meſſieurs John Pulling, John Andrews, Nathaniel Wheatley, Eliſha Avery, Benjamin Jackſon, Henry Jackſon, Thomas Hill, jun Joſeph Laughton, William Foſter, Samuel Parker, Samuel Wallis, Ellis Gray.

Informers of Deer. Meſſirs. Nathaniel Gardner, and William Dawes, jun.

Aſſay Maſters. Capt. Martin Gay, & Mr. John Skinner.

Fence Viewers. Mr. John Dyer, Mr. Samuel Dyer, Mr. Obadiah Lowe, Capt. John Joy, Mr. William Crafts.

Surveyors of Boards. Meſſirs. William Nichols, Clement Collins, Jacob Thayer, Joſeph Edmunds, John Greenough, Iſaac Vergooſe, John Skillings, John Champney, Andrew Syms, Henry Allen, John Serjeant, Richard Walker, Samuel Turner, John Bulfinch, Abraham Howard, Joſeph Butler, Joſeph Ayers, Andrew Townſend, Joſeph Ballard, John Gill, Thomas Bayley, John Holland, John Rogers.

Cullers of Staves. Meſſirs. Peter Cotta, Joſeph Dyer, Manaſſah Maſters, John Haſkins, David Spear, Jonathan Jenkins, Robert Breck, Job Wheelwright, Joſhua Pico, Benjamin Sault, Paul Baxter, John Owen, Thomas Knox, Samuel White, Edward Cowell, Edward Potter, Peter Ellis, Nathan Spear, Timothy Peaſe, Jacob Williams, Nathaniel Waterman, Samuel Barnard, John Newell, Joſeph Phillips, Henry Lucas.

Scavengers. Wards, No. 1. Meſſirs. William Clough, 2. John Coggſwell, 3. Benjamin Harrod, 4. Benja. Mulbery Holmes, 5. Hopeſtill Capen, 6. Benjamin Goldthwait, 7. Andrew Campbell, 8. Jeremiah Belknap, 9. Henry Laughton, 10. David Wheeler, jun. 11. Richard Jennys, 12. Joſeph Dorr.

Sealers of Leather. Samuel Bangs, Benjamin Cooper, Nathan Green, Thomas Knowlan, Benjamin Baſs.

Hayward. Mr. Thomas Curtis.

Hogreeves. Meſſirs. David Simons, Thomas Curtis.

Conſtables. Meſſieurs Auguſtus Hale, John Wells, Peter Barbour, Lyndzey George Wallis, Stephen Symmes, George Thomas, Francis Salmon, Hezekiah Uſher, Thomas Rice, Joſeph Payſon, Edward Blake, Elias Dupee.

The following Votes paſſed at the above Meeting:

VOTED, That the Thanks of this Town be given to the Town of Roxbury for their kind Interpoſition and Aſſiſtance in our late Diſtreſs; particularly by their Petition to the Lieutenant-Governor on our Behalf.

ALSO,

VOTED, That the Thanks of the Town be given to the Towns of Cambridge, Charleſtown, Watertown, and to all our Brethren in the Towns through the Province, for the kind Concern they manifeſted for us in the late horrid Maſſacre by the Soldiery, and their Readineſs to afford us all that Aſſiſtance which our Circumſtances might have required; and that theſe Votes, be printed in the ſeveral News-Papers.

Atteſt. WILLIAM COOPER, *Town-Clerk*

For *NEW-YORK*,

THE Sloop SPEEDWELL, *Paſchal Nelſon Smith*, Maſter, now lying at the Long Wharff, will ſail the Beginning of next Week. Freighters and Paſſengers may apply to ſaid Maſter on board, or to *Henry Lloyd*, Eſq; at Warehouſe No. 5, on Long-Wharff.

Imported in Capt. Cazneau from London, & to be Sold by
Bethiah Oliver,
At her Shop oppoſite the Rev. Dr. Sewall's Meeting-Houſe, BOSTON.

EARLY Charlton, Omorods Hotſpur, Maſters Hotſpur, and Golden Hotſpur Peas, large, Dwarf, and green Marrowfat Peas, Leadmans Dwarf, Rouncivel and crooked Sugar Peas, early yellow Beans, large Winſor and early Liſbon ditto. red, ſilver-ſkin and white Spaniſh Onion Seeds; red, early golden and Orange Carrot ditto. early prickly Cucumber, long prickly ditto. large Collyflower, early ditto. early Yorkſhire, early Dutch, and large Winter Cabbage Seeds, ſugar-loaf, Batterſea, green and yellow curl'd Savoy Cabbage Seed, red ditto, Cail, purple brocoley, ſwelling Parſnip, early Dutch and common Turnip Seed, ſhort top'd, Salmon, white & pink Radiſh ditto. Cabbage Lettice, white and green Goſs and Tennis Ball ditto, ſcarlet Beet, curl'd & common Parſley, curl'd & common Pepper-Graſs, Spinage, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Balm, Summer Savory, Sage, Bautavea Endive, Aſparagus, Celery, white Muſtard, Fowl Meadow Graſs Seed—all warranted to be the laſt Year's Growth.

Imported from LONDON in Captain Cazneau, By Conſent of the Committee of Merchants, And to be Sold by
Elizabeth Clark & Nowell,
At their Shop ſix Doors to the Southward of the Mill-Bridge, BOSTON.

EArly Charlton, early Hotſpur, golden Hotſpur, and crooked Sugar Peas, Maſters Hotſpur, large Marrowfat, Dwarf ditto, Spaniſh Maratta & Leadman's Dwarf Peas, large Windſor Beans, yellow dwarf & early ſpeckled Beans, Orange, yellow and purple Carrots, ſwelling Parſnip, early Yorkſhire, early Dutch, green yellow Savoy, and large Winter Cabbage Seeds, Salmon, ſcarlet and London ſhort-top Radiſh Seeds, green Goſs, white Goſs and Cabbage Lettuce Seeds, white ſilver-ſkin Onion, Sweet Marjoram, Summer-Savory and Thyme Seeds, double Pepper-Graſs, double Parſley Seeds, Summer, Winter and French Spinnage Seeds, long prickley and white Turkey Cucumber Seeds, early and late Colliflower, early Batterſea, red and early Sugar-Loaf Cellery and Endive, &c. &c.

N. B. All warranted good, and of the laſt Year's Growth (a) vid Councils addreſs in — answer

---

IMPORTED in Capt. CAZNEAU from LONDON,
By Elizabeth Greenleaf,
And to be Sold at her Shop at the End of Union-Street, over-againſt the BLUE-BALL,

EARLY golden Hotſpur, early Charlton, Omorods Hotſpur, large and dwarf Marrowfats, blue Rouncivals, and Ledman's dwarf Peas, large Windſor, early Liſbon and early yellow dwarf Beans, early Dutch, early Yorkſhire, early Batterſea, early Sugar-Loaf, red & large Winter Cabbage, early and late Colliflower, green and yellow Savoy, white Spaniſh and ſilver-ſkin'd Onion, green and white Endive, Salmon and ſcarlet Radiſh, double and ſingle Peppergraſs, double and ſingle Parſley, Summer and Winter Spinnage, Cabbage, white, green, marble and Tenniſball-Lettuce, early and late Cucumber, early and late Turnip, early yellow, ſcarlet and orange Carrot, Summer Savory, Sweet-Marjoram, Thyme, Lavender and Roſemary, Hemp, Rape and Canary Seed, red and white Clover, La Lucern, Foul Meadow and Herds Graſs Seed, all warranted to be of the laſt Year's Growth.

Imported from London in Capt. Cazneau, and to be ſold
By Rebeckah Walker,
At her Shop at the Bottom of Black-Horſe-Lane, over againſt Mr. Harrod's, turning down to Charleſtown-Ferry;

A freſh Aſſortment of GARDEN SEEDS, of the laſt Year's Produce, viz.

GOlden Hotſpur Peas, early Charlton Ormand, early Hotſpur, large Marrowfats, Ledman's Dwarf, blue Marrowfats, Spaniſh Moratto, dwarf Marrowfats, Marſters Hotſpur, large Winſor Beans, early Liſbon, early yellow dwarf, white kidney, early Yorkſhire Cabbage, early Dutch, Sugar-Loaf, Batterſea large Winter Cabbage, Red ditto, Green and Yellow Savoy, Spaniſh Onion, Silver ſkin'd ditto, ſeveral ſorts of Carrot Seed, ſeveral ſorts of Lettice, ſwelling Parſnip, Scarlet and Salmon Radiſh, early Cucumber, late ditto, early flat Turnip, double Parſley, double Pepper Graſs, Summer Savory, white Muſtard, red Beet Seed, Summer Spinnage, ſweet Marjoram, hard Thyme, Sage, beſt Colliflower, Cellery and Endive, Lavender, Carraway and Coriander Seed, French Beans, Hemp Seed for Birds.

N. B. At the ſame Shop may be had, Split Peas, and all ſorts of Groceries.

TO BE SOLD,
A few Casks of Claret, a few ſmall
Caſks of French Brandy, and ſome beſt Caſtile Soap in Boxes. Enquire of JOHN HOMER, at Store No. 2, on the Long-Wharff. tbetf.

& He had as much knowledge of affairs as he ought to have had. ‖ To Find Agreement, turn to Index to Vol. 2. ¶ See pa. 580. Vol. 2. ∨ See pa. 61. — See pa. 60.

Last Friday a Committee of the Honorable House of Representatives waited on the Lieutenant Governor, with the following Message.

May it please your Honor,

THE House of Representatives of this his Majesty's Colony, observing in your Proclamation for Proroguing the General Assembly, that you were pleased to assign as the *only* Reason, "that you had received Instructions to meet the said Assembly at Cambridge," think it their indispensible Duty to Remonstrate to your Honor against any *such* Reason for Proroguing this Court; as being an Infraction of our essential Rights, as Men and Citizens, as those derived to us by the British Constitution and the Charter of this Colony. (a)

We would further beg Leave to Remonstrate to your Honor, That the holding a General Assembly in Harvard College, is utterly repugnant to the Interest of that Seminary of Learning, and consequently to the Designs of the *Representatives of this People*, in so liberally granting the Monies of their *Constituents* for its Emolument & Support.

For these Reasons, the House of Representatives are indispensably obliged to pray your Honor, to exert the Authority derived to you from his Majesty's Royal Commission, agreeable to the Charter of this Colony, and vested in you *alone*, in adjourning this Great and General Assembly to its ancient Place, the Court House in Boston.

We forbear particularly to mention to your Honor, the great Inconveniencies which attend the Sitting of the Assembly in Cambridge, where the Members cannot be accommodated: But more especially as they are at a Distance from the Place where the Records of the Assembly are kept.

To which his Honor was pleased to send the following

ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, (a)

THERE being reserved by the Royal Charter to this Province certain Powers to the Governor; whensoever his Majesty's Pleasure is signified to me, whilst I am Commander in Chief, in what Manner those Powers shall be exercised, I think myself bound to conform to it.

I wish that every part of my Administration, whether by Force of Instructions or otherwise, might be satisfactory to the Members of the House, but I must not depart from my Duty to the King. If I should comply with the Desire of the House in Adjourning or Proroguing the Court to Boston, I apprehend I should incur his Majesty's Displeasure; and I the rather hope it will not be expected from me, because I shall never take Exception to the exercise of any Powers which are constitutionally in the House, although such Powers should be exercised in Consequence of Instructions given to the Members of the House by their Constituents.

T. HUTCHINSON.

Cambridge, 16th March, 1770.

(We hear the House of Representatives have sent a Message to the honorable Board upon the same Subject.)

The following is the Substance of Letters addressed by the Committee of the Town to divers Gentlemen of the first Distinction and Character in London (4) *They were put on Board Capt. Robson's Ship which sail'd on Friday last, and in which John Robinson a Commissioner took his Passage, which was kept a profound Secret, until his Sailing, for Reasons the Public may Conjecture.*

SIR,

THE Town of Boston, now legally convened at Faneuil Hall, have directed us their Committee to acquaint you of their present miserable Situation, occasioned by the Exorbitancy of the Military Power, which, in Consequence of the Intrigues of wicked and designing Men, to bring us into a State of Bondage and Ruin, in direct Repugnance to those Rights which belong to us as Men, and as British Subjects, have long since been stationed among us.

The Soldiers ever since the fatal Day of their Arrival, have treated us with an Insolence which discovered in them an early Prejudice against us, as being that rebellious People which our implacable Enemies had maliciously represented us to be. They landed in the Town with all the Appearance of Hostility!—They marched through the Town with all the Ensigns of Triumph! and evidently designed to subject the Inhabitants to the severe Discipline of a Garrison. (6) They have been continuing their Enormities by abusing the People, rescuing Prisoners out of the Hand of Justice, and even firing upon the Inhabitants in the Street, when in the Peace of God and the King, and when we have applied for Redress in the Course of the Law of the Land, our Magistrates and Courts of Justice have appeared to be overawed by them, and such a Degree of mean Submission has been shewn to them, as has given the greatest Disgust even to the coolest and most judicious Persons in the Community. Such has been the general State of the Town.

On Friday the second Instant, a Quarrel arose between some of the Soldiers of the XXIXth, and the Ropemakers' Journeymen and Apprentices, which was carried to that Length as to become dangerous to the Lives of each Party: This contentious Disposition continued until the Monday Evening following, when a Party of seven or eight Soldiers, detached from the Main Guard under the Command of Capt. Preston, and by his Orders fired upon the Inhabitants promiscuously in King street without the least warning of their Intention, and killed three on the spot, another has since died of his wounds, and others are dangerously not to say mortally wounded; Capt. Preston and his Party are now in Goal (7) An Enquiry is now making into this bloody Affair; and by some of the Evidence there is Reason to apprehend that the Soldiers have been made use of by others as Instruments in executing a settled Plot to Massacre the Inhabitants. There had been but a little Time before a Murder committed in the Street by two Persons of infamous Characters, who had been employed by the Commissioners and Custom-House Officers. In the present Instance there are Witnesses who swear, that, when the Soldiers fired, several Muskets were discharged from the House where the Commissioners Board is kept, before which the shocking Tragedy was acted; and a Boy, Servant of one Manwaring, a petty Officer in the Customs, has upon Oath accused his Master of firing a Gun upon the People out of a Window of the same House, a Number of Persons being at the same Time in the Room; and he confesses that himself being threatened with Death if he refused, discharged a Gun twice by the Orders of that Company; but as it has been impossible for any Persons to collect a State of Facts hitherto, we are directed by the Town to give you this short Intimation of the Matter for the present, and to intreat your Friendship to prevent any ill Impressions from being made upon the Minds of his Majesty's Ministers and others against the Town by the Accounts which the Commissioners of the Customs and others our Enemies may send, until the Town shall be able to make a full Representation of it; which will be addressed to you by the next Conveyance. (7)

This horrible Tranfaction has occasioned the greatest Anxiety and Distress in the Minds of the Inhabitants, who have ever since been necessitated to keep up their own Military Watch. And his Majesty's Council were so soon convinced of the imminent Danger of the Troops being any longer in the Town, that upon Application being made by the Inhabitants, they immediately and unanimously advised the Lieut.-Govarnor to effect their Removal. And Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, the present commanding Officer, is now removing all the Troops to Castle William.

We are with strict Truth, Sir,

Boston, 12 March, 1770. Your most faithful, and obedient Servants.

NEW-YORK, March 12.

On Thursday Night last, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve o'Clock, a Fire broke out in Scotch-Street, and it is generally agreed that it began in a House belonging to Mr. Hampton, and known by the Name of the Lodge, and that it must have consumed a considerable Part of the Inside before it was discover'd, as the Building was reduced in less than Twenty Minutes after the Discovery was made.—The Rapidity with which it burnt, baffled the most active Vigilance of People of all Ranks and Conditions; so that in less than two Hours from its first appearance, it extended itself to Fourteen Dwelling-Houses and Stores, on both Sides of the Street, the greatest Part of which were consumed in about two Hours and a Half.

The Paper signed JUNIUS, which has been published in Boston, Philadelphia and this City, has also been reprinted in the South-Carolina Gazette of the 19th of February last, from the St. James's Chronicle of December 21st. At the Bottom of that Paper, it is observed, that the Opinion of four of the first Counsel in the Kingdom was taken on the Letter before it was committed to the Press.

No Prosecution has as yet been set on Foot against the Author or Publisher of that Paper. How different is the Conduct and Opinion of the Government at Home, with Regard to Libels, from the Conduct and Opinion of some People among us? This Conduct seems to shew us, that the *Star Chamber Doctrine relative to Libels*, is conceived in England to be as unfriendly to the Liberty of the Press, as it is dangerous to the Rights of the People.

Quere. Is or is it not the Piece lately published here, signed *a Son of Liberty*, for which Capt. McDougall suffers Imprisonment, more *than a common Libel*, when JUNIUS Letters are printed in one of the most notorious Papers in England, unnoticed.

SALEM, March 13, 1770.

A staunch Whig, who is a true Lover of this his native Country, desires that the following Paragraphs may be inserted.

So enraged are the People at the late horrid Massacre in Boston, that, it is thought, if a proper signal should be given, not less than Fifteen Hundred Men from this Town and Marblehead, would turn out, at a Minute's Warning, to revenge the Murders, and support the Rights of the insulted and much abused Inhabitants of Boston.

It is hoped that the Inhabitants of each Town not only in this Province, but throughout America, will pass Votes and Resolutions expressive of the greatest Abhorrence and Detestation of the late bloody Massacre, and of their Readiness, at all Times, to support their Rights as Men, Christians and British Subjects; and also, if the Tyranny of A——n requires it, to sacrifice their Lives in extirpating a profligate, licentious and blood-thirsty Soldiery, stationed among us with the avowed Intention of rendering ineffectual the present Struggles for preserving all that is dear and valuable. If this Spirit don't prevail on the present extraordinary, melancholly Occasion in vain (with Respect to us) did our Ancestors quit their native Land, and encounter numerous Perils and Dangers in settling this Country, to enjoy the Blessings of Freedom, and to transmit the same to their Posterity.

Never did Tory Principles, *as they are called, appear in such glaring odious Colours as at this Time. For Men to talk of the late barbarous Murders without any apparent Sensations of Sorrow or Resentment, betrays their want of common Humanity: but their discovering manifest Signs of Pleasure at the late Exertions of military Cruelty, and a Desire to justify the Murderers, is really shocking to human Nature; and if their Hearts corresponds with their Actions, they certainly merit the severest Vengeance of Almighty God.*

A WHIG.

BOSTON, March 19, 1770.

A Committee of the Town are proceeding in a legal Way to take the Testimonies of great Numbers respecting what preceeded, as also what is relative to the late horrid Massacre—Plenty of Evidence will prove the Soldiery to have been wholly the Aggressors, and that the Inhabitants have been treated by them with an unexampled Barbarity ——A Number of Evidences are taken to prove a Firing from the Custom-House at the Time of the Massacre, and a Track is pursuing which its thought will illucidate the intended Assassination of Mr. Otis; The firing of the perjured Richardson, after a Message received from thence by the vile Wilmot, by which young Snider was killed and others wounded: It will then clearly appear that there never was a more base & abandoned Crew, than has been encourag'd and imploy'd by our Revenue & Custom-House Officers.

The Imaginations of People are at Work to form a Conjecture of what the Commissioners and their Partizans can have to write Home against us——The Custom-House, their Dwellings, their Property and Persons have been wholly untouched; and what shews the Humanity of this People in the strongest Point of Light, is this, that even their infamous and detested Richardson, and their vile Wilmot, tho' taken and disarmed by two young Men, immediately after the Fall of young Snider, at the Risque of their own Lives, yet spared the Lives of those Wretches, and the People incensed as they were against them, desisted, and were restrained from making them the imediate Examples of their Vengeance, and only delivered them into the Hands of Justice.

His H——r has been often seen going into the House of James Boutineau, Esq; since the late Massacre, and the —honorable John Robinson a Commissioner always following or being with him; what has been the subject Matter of his Consult with him and the reforming Magistrate we know not; but it seems Robinson has left behind all his Prosecutions Criminal and Civil begun and design'd against him, having very privately convey'd himself on board Capt. Robson, who sailed on Friday Morning for London.

How astonishing must it be to the sensible of our Nation, that notwithstanding all the Charge and Uneasiness occasioned by the Commissioners and their numerous Train, assisted by an Army and Fleet for 18 Months past, and their Report to Administration of a prejudicial contraband Trade's being carried on in America, it is notorious that not one Article has been seized on the Seas or on Shore in the least interfering with the Manufactures of Great-Britain.

We hear that the said John Robinson carries a Number of Testimonies taken ex parta along with him; in the procuring of which, he was assisted by the Reforming Magistrate (1) and it is said, in one of those Testimonies, a young Fellow was charged as having thrown Brickbats at the Commissioners House, who was not sent for when the other was examining; but he has since bro't to a Magistrate a Person who was with him the whole of that Evening, and can prove the Falsity of that Deposition.

Scituate, March 15, 1770.

The People of Boston are desired to account for a Servant of Capt. Preston's coming to the House of a Superior Gentleman in this Town, since the late Massacre. (2)

The Town were surprized greatly on Thursday last, with a Report that the Superior Court were about adjourning 'till June next, on Judge Cushing's Indisposition, so that he could not attend; and Judge Trowbridge who did attend, being in so ill a State of Health, as would prevent his sitting on the Bench.——We have since been made easy, on hearing that the Court is adjourn'd to Wednesday next; and that Application will be made to the Governor and Council for a Special Judge or two, to be appointed to act in the Room of those who may be necessarily detain'd from Court.

Upon Representation made by the High-Sheriff to the Inhabitants assembled at Faneuil-Hall, that there was a Necessity of immediate Measures being taken for the better Security of the Prisoners—The Town impowered him to make the propos'd Addition to the Watch; and agreed if the Sessions at their next Meeting, upon his Application, should decline defreying this Charge, they would reimburse him.—Forty-seven Persons are now in Goal, all of whom, except seven, are Criminals; and fifteen of them charged with capital Offences.

Charlestown, March 19, 1770.

Last Monday was decently inter'd the Remains of the Honourable EZEKIEL CHEEVER, Esq; who departed this Life on the 6th Instant, after a Languishment of about five Weeks, in the 78th Year of his Age:—He was a Descendant of Mr. EZEKIEL CHEEVER, the famous Preceptor of the first Grammar-School in Boston. He formerly sustain'd several Offices in the Town, both Civil and Military, and represented them several Years in the General Assembly. He was also for many Years a Member of his Majesty's Council; and was well respected in public and private Life. His Children have lost a tender Parent, his Acquaintance a sincere and agreable Friend, and the Publick an hearty well-wisher to their Civil and Religious Interest. He was chearfully resign'd to the providence of God in his sore sickness; and was enabled to exercise a lively Faith in Christ, and steady Hope of God's Mercy thro' him; and in a blessed Calmness and Serenity of Mind quietly waiting till his change came; and which we trust was happy to him.

We hear from Jamaica, that on the 15th of December last died at that Island, Mr. STEPHEN APTHORP, Merchant, 5th Son of the late CHARLES APTHORP, Esq; of this Town.

On the 8th Instant died here, after a lingering Illness, in the 47th Year of her Age, Mrs. ANNA PEMBERTON, the Wife of the Rev. Mr. EBENEZER PEMBERTON, of this Town, eldest Daughter of JOHN POWELL, Esq; and Niece of the late Lieut. Governor DUMMER.

Yesterday Morning died here after a long and painful Illness, which she bore with uncommon Fortitude, in the 45th Year of her Age, Mrs. SUSANNA INGRAHAM, Consort of Capt. DUNCAN INGRAHAM of this Town—Her Funeral is to be attended on Thursday next, if the Weather permits.

Since our last the Remainder of the 29th, and the whole of the 14th Regiment have removed from Town to the Barracks on Castle Island.

It has been universally remarked, that Yesterday was by far the most decent and orderly Sabbath, that we have seen in this Town for many Months past.

We hear from Newton, That Yesterday Afternoon the Rev. Mr. Jonas Meriam's House was consum'd by Fire.

(Mr. Michael Angelo Warwell's Deposition in Favor of Mr. Manwaring, which was compos'd for this Day's Paper, we are oblig'd to omit for want of Room.) (8)

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

IT is difficult to understand the meaning and design of Capt. Preston's Address to the Inhabitants of this Town published in your last Monday's Paper—There is no one among us but must wish that every Circumstance in his favor may be duly and candidly considered; but no Person can be satisfied of his injured innocence, untill he is acquitted of the high Charge laid against him, in a due Course of Law.

A very fine Saddle Horse to be Sold, enquire of Edes & Gill.

A Young Woman with a good Breast of Milk, that can be well recommended, would go into a Gentleman's Family to suckle: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Vid pa. 70. 14/ See page 662 for the Gent. to whom they were sent (5) See the act appointing a Board pa. 748. Vol. 1. —By Commission pa. 253. Vol. 2. (6) vid. Landing Troops pa. 263. Vol. 2. † See pa. 60. (8) page 70 ‖ Page 57 ♮ Vide Journal of the Times Page 323 Vol. 2 ¶ Richardson & Wilmot vide Page 53. ♣ pa. 61. * vide Page 37. ~ Administration v vide Page 658 Vol. 2 § Honour (1) Justice Murray (2) Judge Cushing. (3) vide page 10. (a) vide y Charter page 1077 Vol. 2. ¶ vid. pa. 69 (7) See Narrative pa. 659

Last Wednesday Night died, *Patrick Carr*, an Inhabitant of this Town, of the Wound he received in King-Street on the bloody and execrable Night of the 5th Instant.—He had just before left his Home, and upon his coming into the Street received the fatal Ball in his Hip which passed out at the opposite Side; this is the fifth Life that has been sacrificed by the Rage of the Soldiery, but it is feared it will not be the last, as several others are dangerously languishing of their Wounds. His Remains were attended on Saturday last from Faneuil-Hall by a numerous and respectable Train of Mourners, to the *same* Grave, in which those who fell by the *same* Hands of Violence were interred the last Week.

In the Account of the Funeral Procession in our last, it should have been said, James Caldwell was borne from the House of Capt. Morton in Cold-Lane, instead of Faneuil-Hall.

On WEDNESDAY next.

At Ten o'Clock.——Will be Sold by publick Vendue, At the House of the late Mr. EDWARD CLARKE, deceased, at New-Boston,

The House Furniture of the said deceased, consisting of neat Mahagony frame Leather bottom Chairs, Feather Beds, Bedsteads, & Bedding, Mahagony Tables, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, China and Glass Ware,—variety of Kitchen Furniture.—Plate, &c. &c. J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Joseph Gooch*, Esq; late of *Milton*, deceas'd, are desir'd to make immediate Payment: And all to whom the Estate is indebted, are requested to bring in their Accounts to

THOMAS HUBBART, Executor.
Boston, March 19, 1770. living in King-Street.

For *LONDON*,

THE Ship *Hannah*, *Robert Jarvis*, Master, having fine Accommodations for Passengers, and Part of her Cargo engaged. Freighters & Passengers may agree with *John Rowe*, at his Store on *Green*'s Wharff, or with Capt. *Jarvis* on Board said Ship laying at *Rowe*'s Wharff.
Boston, 19th March 1770.

An extraordinary good Harpsicord

with double Keys, to be Sold; any Person inclining to purchase, are desired to apply to Edes & Gill.

Joseph Peirce,

At his Shop the North Side of the Town-House, lately improv'd by Mrs. JANE EUSTIS,—Has to Sell,

A Variety of English, India, and Scotch Goods, at a very reasonable Advance, and for Cash only——He will be oblig'd to all those who dealt with Mrs. Eustis for the Favor of their Custom.

N. B. *At the same Shop may be had, some Cod Lines and Hooks, stript Lutestrings, and Womens and Childrens Patent Wove Stays, at but a very little more than the Sterling Cost, being the Property of a Person who will soon leave the Province.*

The Partnership of Joseph Palmer

and Company being dissolved—All Persons who are indebted to said Company, are desired to pay their respective Balances to Charles Miller, *at their Store on* Minot's T. *And all Persons who have any Demands on said Company, are desired to call on said* Miller, *and receive their Balances.*

Joseph Palmer *Continues to sell at the above Store, Spermr-Ceta Candles, warranted equal to any, and superior to most that is made; Strain'd Sperma-Ceti Oyl by the Cask, and Raisins, &c. &c.*

TO BE SOLD,

By John Pulling, jun.

Near the Bottom of Cross Street, cheap for Cash,

A Quantity of choice New Rice, *Barbados Rum and Sugar, Malaga Wine and Lemmons, Raisins, &c. &c.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Joseph Dawson, *Gardner*,

In Cambridge-Street in New-Boston, at the Cold-Bath.

ENGLISH Beans and Peas, and Garden Seeds of all sorts, also a large collection of Ingrafted and Inoculated English Fruit Trees, such as Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plumbs, Dutch Currant Bushes, also Flower Roots and Plants of all sorts in their season, Asparagus Roots of one and two Years old, which will be warranted good, and at the lowest Price for Cash. All Gentlemen and others, who will favour the said Joseph Dawson with their Custom, may depend upon the best of Usage.

Providence ss. Providence, March 9. 1770.

THE Creditors of Philip Potter of Providence, in the County of Providence, an Insolvent Debtor, are hereby required to appear before the Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, at the Court House in said Providence, either in Person or by Attorney, on the fourth Monday of this Instant March, then and there to nominate and appoint Assignees for the receiving and distributing said Potter's Estate; and to do all such Matters and Things as are required by the Insolvent Act made and past in June, A. D. 1760.

Test. DANIEL JENCKES, Justice.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 21st Instant, At CONCERT HALL, Will be read, a COMEDY, call'd,

The Provok'd Husband;

Or a

Journey to London.

By a Person who has Read, and Sung, in most of the great Towns in America.

HE personates all the Characters, and enters into the different Humours, or Passions, as they change from one to another throughout the Comedy.

Between the ACTS will be sung some of the most celebrated Songs.

TICKETS to be had at Green and Russell's Printing Office, and at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street, at HALF a DOLLAR each.

To begin at half after Six o'Clock.

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest Bidder, on Monday the 23d of *April* next; at his Majesty's Careening Yard in *Halifax*.

Sundry Lots of old Rigging, Junk,

and return'd decay'd Slop Clothing, &c. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

TO BE SOLD,

A new Ship, burthen 180 Tons,

now lying at HANCOCK's Wharff——Also the Hull of a new Sloop: Enquire of Colonel *Jackson*, or at Mr. *Price*'s Insurance Office.

Just Imported and to be Sold by

John Decostar,

In Milk-Street, Boston, a little below the late Rev. Dr. SEWALL's Meeting-House.

All Sorts of Garden Seeds as usual, Flower Seed and Roots, Fruit Trees grafted and bedded, of the best Sorts, all at reasonable Rates.

Thomas Bracket,

HEREBY informs his Friends, and the Public in general, That he has taken the House, formerly known by the Name of the George Tavern, but now the King's-Arms on *Boston* Neck; where he proposes to keep the best of Liquors, and will entertain a select Company to dine or sup in the genteelest Manner on the shortest Notice.

N. B. The said BRACKET has to sell a small Farm at Bristol, formerly known by the Name of Pemaquid, within half a Mile of a Saw and Grist Mill, very pleasantly situated for a Tradesman.—For further Particulars inquire as above, or of Mr. James Sprout living near the Premises.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

A very good strong 2 Mast Boat,

compleat, 24 Feet long, and a very good Sailor: Some West-India Goods will be taken in Part Pay; enquire of *James Goodridge*, Boat-Builder, North-End.

TO BE SOLD,

By Wholesale or Retail, CHEAPER for Cash than they can be purchased at any other Place in Town or Country, at the Store of the late Mr. *John Mears*, in Roxbury-Street;

ALL Sorts of Iron Hollow Ware; also Deer Skins, Moose-Skins, tanned Seal Skins, Saddles & Bridles, Axes, and good Bar Iron.

ALSO TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling House of the late Mr. *John Mears*, in Roxbury, with a good Barn, Shop, and all suitable Accommodations, extreamly well situated for almost every Kind of Trade and Business.

WANTED,

Two Schooners, for which the

Cash will be paid on Delivery, one of 20 Tons, the other from 50 to 60 Tons, fit for the Fishery, and not above 4 Years old: Any Person or Persons having them may find a Purchaser, if to be sold on reasonable Terms, by enquiring of Edes & Gill. Boston, 17th March.

TO BE SOLD,

A Genteel Dwelling-House, accommodated with a good Shop and Store. Also a Barn and Chaise House, with a pleasant Garden Spot, and about Ten Acres of Land, with a young Orchard thereon. The said House has lately been put in good Repair, and is advantageously situated for Trade, on the great Road in Sudbury, and about Eighteen Miles from Boston. For further Particulars, inquire of James Henderson living on said Premises. or of Simon Elliot, at his House near the Mill-Bridge in Boston.

TO BE SOLD,

(And enter'd upon immediately,)

Situated on the Great Road, and well accommodated for Entertainment,

The great Tavern in Sudbury,

now in the Occupation of Mr. William Bryant: For further Particulars, enquire of Zechariah Johonnot, Esq; in Boston.

Notice is hereby given to all Persons that are indebted to the Estate of *Benjamin Parker*, Gentleman, late of *Groton*, in the County of *Middlesex*, deceas'd, to speedily pay the same to *Jonas Marshall*, of *Chelmsford*, in said County, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said *Benjamin Parker*, and also all Persons that have any Demands justly against the said Estate, are hereby desired to bring in the same to the said Executor in order for a speedy Settlement.

JONAS MARSHALL.

Chelmsford, March 12, 1770.

(See in Index. Vol. 2.)

From a South-Carolina Paper, just come to Hand, we have

His Majesty's most gracious SPEECH,

To both Houses of Parliament on Tuesday the 9th Day of January, 1770.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with much concern, that I find myself obliged to open this Parliament, with acquainting you, that the distemper among the horned Cattle, has lately broke out in this kingdom, notwithstanding every precaution that could be used for preventing the infection from foreign parts. Upon the first notice of its actual appearance, my next attention was to stop, if possible, its further progress, and as the success of those endeavours must, in all probability, have been entirely defeated, by any the least degree of delay in the application of them, I mo't it absolutely necessary, with the advice of my Privy Council, to give immediate directions for every step to be taken, that appeared most capable of checking the instant danger of the spreading the infection, until I could have an opportunity of consulting my Parliament upon some more permanent measures, for securing us against so great a calamity: and to your immediate and most serious consideration, I earnestly recommend this very important object.

I have given my parliament repeated assurances, that it has always been, my fixed purpose, to preserve the general tranquility, maintaining at the same time, the dignity and honour of my Crown, together with the just rights and interest of my people. The uncommon burthens which my subjects have borne so chearfully, in order to bring the late War to a happy conclusion, must be an additional motive, to make me vigilant to prevent the present disturbances in Europe from extending to any part, where the security, honor, or interest, of this nation, may make it necessary for my Crown to become a party. The assurances I receive from the other great Powers, afford me reason to believe, that my endeavors will continue to be successful; I shall still make the general interest of Europe the object of my attention; and while I steadily support my own rights, I shall be equally careful, not to acknowledge the claims of any other Powers, contrary to the limitations of the late treaties of peace.

It is needless for me to recommend to the serious attention of my Parliament, the state of my Government in America; I have endeavored, on my part, by every means, to bring back my subjects there, to their duty and to a due sense of lawful authority. It gives me much concern to inform you, that the success of my endeavors has not answered my expectations, and that in some of my Colonies, many persons have embarked in measures, highly unwarrantable, and calculated to destroy the commercial connection between them and the mother Country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the proper estimates to be laid before you: I am persuaded that your affection for my person and government, and your zeal for the public good, will induce you to grant such supplies as are necessary; and you may be assured, that on my part they shall be managed with the strictest œconomy.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

As the welfare & prosperity of my people have always been the object of my wishes and the rule of my actions, so I am persuaded, from my experience of your conduct, that you will be governed in your proceedings by the same principles; my ready concurrence and support, in every measure that may serve to promote those ends, you may always depend upon. On you it would be now, more than ever, incumbent to avoid all heats and animosities among yourselves, and to cultivate that spirit of harmony which becomes those who have but one common object in their view, and which may be most likely to give authority and efficacy to the result of your deliberations: Such aconduct, on your parts, will, above all things, contribute to maintain, in their proper lustre, the strength, the reputation, and the prosperity of this Country; to strengthen the attachment of my subjects to that excellent constitution of government from which they derive such distinguished advantages; and to cause the firm reliance and confidence, which I have in the wisdom of my parliament, as well as in their zeal for the true interest of my people, to be justified and approved both at home and abroad.

Answ pa- 74- By the Lords & Commons pa- 74.

Mrs. Elizabeth Simmons, *Takes this Method to acquaint the Ladies, she understands clear Starching Lawns, Muslins and Gauzes, Net-Work and Scotch Cambricks, as well as if done in London, and will be forth-coming for all Damages sustained. Rooms to be let unfurnished, and Boarding for single Men at said House, opposite the Rev. Dr. Cooper's Meeting-House.*

TO BE SOLD
On THURSDAY next.

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;
At THREE o'Clock Afternoon,

A great Variety of House Furniture, as Tables, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Looking-Glasses, Desks, Bureaus, Pewter, Brass, and all Sorts of Kitchen Furniture, Also European Goods, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Schooner Two Friends, Pulling from Georgia. Schooner Bathsheba, Adams from North-Carolina. Schooner Massachusetts-Ninety-Two, Laba from Halifax. Schooner Industry, Norton from St. Eustatia. Schooner True-Briton, Leach from St. Lucia. Sloop Three Friends, Lombard from Cape-Nichola.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Thirteen Whites. No Black.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Seven.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 28 *m. after* 5		*Friday*, 36 *m. after* 8	
Tuesday, 13 *m. after* 6		*Saturday*, 20 *m. aft.* 9	
Wednesday, 7 *m. aft.* 7		*Lord's-day*, 9 *m. aft* 10	
Thursday, 1 *m. aft.* 7		*Last Qr.* 19 *Day*, 5 *M.*	

|| This refers to the Agreement of the Merchants and Traders not to Import Goods.
V vid. Massach pa. 60. ✡ vid. pa. 61.

TO BE SOLD BY
John Baker,
At his Store in Back-Street,

A few Bags of the beſt Cocoa,
alſo choice Chocolate by the Hundred or ſmaller Quantity.

Drifted from Point Shirley, about
a Fortnight ago, a MOSES built BOAT. Whoever will bring her to ſaid Baker, ſhall be ſatisfied for their Trouble.

Brimſtone in Boxes, Cod Lines
and Twine by the Caſk or Dozen, to be Sold very cheap at the Store No. 9, on the Long Wharff.

THE Eſtate of Peter Bourn, *late of Boſton, Mariner, deceas'd, being repreſented Inſolvent, and ſix Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts—The Commiſſioners appointed by the honorable Foſter Hutchinſon, Eſq; Judge of Probates for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine ſaid Claims——GIVE NOTICE, That they ſhall attend that Service at the Sign of the Ferry-Boat, near Charleſtown Ferry, Boſton, from the Hours of 5 to 8 o'Clock, on the laſt Thurſday of this and the five following Months.* Boſton, March 2, 1770.

To be SOLD, or LETT, on reaſonable Terms,

A Large genteel Dwelling-Houſe, accommodated with a Wood and Chaiſe-Houſe, a good Well of Water, which for Waſhing is equal to Rain Water, and about eleven Acres of Land, with a young Orchard thereon; ſituated in Dorcheſter, about 5 Miles from Boſton Town Houſe, and not far from the great Road leading to Plymouth, and about a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe. For further Particulars, inquire of Samuel Melliſh, living on ſaid Premiſſes. Alſo another Dwelling-Houſe pleaſantly ſituated in Dorcheſter aforeſaid, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe, and near Dorcheſter Wharff, accommodated with about a Quarter of an Acre of Land, a good Garden Spot, and ſeveral pleaſant Fruit-Trees. For further Particulars, inquire of Jonathan Bradley, living on ſaid Premiſſes.

LOST on Saturday the 3d of this Inſtant *March* between Five and Ten of the Clock in the Morning, Five Johannes or Joſephus's, or both, looſe out of my Pocket, between my Dwelling-Houſe in *Abington*, and the Widow *Suſanna Richardſon*'s in *Roxbury*: Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Pieces of Money, and will give Information to the Printers hereof, or to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Ten Dollars Reward, or Two Dollars for each Piece, paid by me the Subſcriber,

Abington, March 5, 1770. ZENAS SMITH.

CASH given for SALTS, by
Ignatius Goulding at *Holden*, or by *Samuel* and *Stephen Saliſbury*, at their Store in *Worceſter*: Where may be had a good Aſſortment of Hard-Ware Goods, imported before the Agreement of Non-Importation took Place;—ALSO, a very good Aſſortment of Weſt India Goods, very cheap for Caſh.

TO be Sold at public Vendue on the Twentieth Day of March next, a FARM belonging to JOHN EATON, now in the Occupation of Jonathan Perrin, ſituated in Killingly, on Quinebouge River, by Eaton's Mill, and contains about 200 Acres of Land, with a good Houſe, Barn and Orchard, and is well watered and accommodated for Mowing, Ploughing and Paſturing.—The Sale to begin at Twelve of the Clock, at the Houſe on the Premiſſes. For further Particulars, inquire of the Subſcriber at the Mills near the Premiſſes, who will diſpoſe of ſaid Farm any Time before ſaid Day at private Sale: Good Security will be taken for Part.—Alſo to be Sold by the Subſcriber, about 45 Acres adjoining the Premiſes, at private Sale, containing good Interval and Paſture. MARSON EATON,

Killingley, February 15, 1770.

FOUR Months farther being allowed, by the Honorable Judge of Probate to the Creditors of the Eſtate of *Hezekiah Leavitt*, late of *Hingham*, Merchant, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, to give in their Claims and prove their Debts: Notice is hereby given to them that the Commiſſioners will attend to receive their Claims at the late Dwelling-Houſe of the Deceaſed, in *Hingham*, on the ſecond Monday of *March* and *April*, and the firſt and third Monday of *May* next, from Two to Eight o'Clock in the Afternoon; and thoſe who neglect to give in their Claims before the Expiration of the ſaid four Months will be excluded.

Hingham, February 2d, 1770.

THESE are to deſire the Owners of the undermentioned Goods, imported in the Yarmouth, Seth Paddock, Maſter, from London; to get a Permit from the Cuſtom-Houſe to land the ſame, and leave it with the Waiters on board ſaid Schooner, or they will be left with Mr. Jackſon to Houſe; as ſaid Schooner will ſail for Nantucket in a few Days.

N. B. Any Gentlemen who have Goods to ſhip for Nantucket, ſaid Paddock would be glad to ſerve; and may be ſeen every Day on Board, or at 'Change. Said Schooner laying at the Lower Crane, Long-Wharff.

M G H 1 a Caſk.
——— 2 a ditto.
H B 1 a Box.
——— 2 a ditto.
S P 1 a Caſk.

Seth Paddock.

CASH
GIVEN for the beſt POT-ASH and PEARL ASH, by HENRY LLOYD, at Warehouſe, No. 5, on the Long-Wharff.

TO BE LETT,

A Handſome Houſe, pleaſantly ſituated at New-Boſton, with every Convenience for a genteel Family. Enquire of the Printers.

All Perſons indebted for their TAXES to Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, late a Collector in this Town, are hereby notified, that the Subſcriber is impowered by an Act of the General Aſſembly to demand and receive ſaid Taxes, and they are deſired forthwith to pay the ſame. ROBERT PIERPONT.

To be ſold at *private Sale*, at the
late Manſion of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Checkley, deceas'd, in South-Street, near the New-South Meeting-Houſe in Boſton——A Variety Houſhold Furniture, conſiſting of a Number of very good Feather Beds, Table Linen, &c. Attendance will be given from Tueſday the 13th to Friday the 16th Inſtant, incluſive.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of ſaid Deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to Richard Boynton, Eſq; Adminiſtrator, in Order for Payment. Boſton, March 5, 1770.

Imported in the laſt Ship from *London* and to be ſold

By Suſanna Renkin,
In Fore-Street, near the Draw-Bridge, *BOSTON*,

Large Marrowfats, early Charlton,
early Hotſpur, Golden Hotſpur, blue Marrowfats and crooked Peas; large Windſor, early Hotſpur and early Liſbon Beans; early yellow, ſcarlet and orange Carrots; early Dutch, early Yorkſhire, early Batterſea early Sugar Loaf, red and large Winter Cabbage; early and late Collyflower; green and yellow Savoy; Sallery; green and white Endive; Salmon and Scarlet London Radiſh; beſt curl'd Pepper-Graſs; Summer and Winter Spinnage; curl'd and Hambo Parſley; Cabbage; white Goſs and Imperial Lettuce; early and late Cucumber, long Turkey ditto; early and late Turnips; Summer and Winter Savory; Hyſſop; Thyme; Sweet Marjoram and Baum; Lavender and Rofemary; Hemp, Canary and Rape Seed; Red and white Clover; Red Top and Herds Graſs Seed.———Alſo all ſorts of Engliſh Goods, imported before the Non-importation Agreement took Place. Likewiſe all ſorts of China Ware, cheap for Caſh.

BOSTON, March 1, 1770.

The Copartnerſhip of *Harris*
and *Aves* will be diſſolved the 31ſt of this Inſtant They therefore requeſt all Perſons who have Accounts open with them, to bring them in order to Settlement. And thoſe who have been long indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, as they would avoid being ſued.

TO BE SOLD,

A SLOOP, about 75 or 80 Tons Burthen, almoſt new and well found. For further Particulars, enquire of ſaid *Harris* and *Aves*, or *John Prince*, of Marblehead.

Barbados Rum, Malaga Wine, Lemmons, Raiſins and choice Dumb Fiſh, to be Sold by ſaid *Harris* and *Aves*.

The beſt of NAIL RODS,
TO BE SOLD BY
William Bant,
At his Shop in Cornhill, BOSTON.

A BELL-Foundery
Lately Erected, by AARON HOBART of Abington, (By an Air Furnace,)

WHERE BELLS are caſt of any Size, ſuitable for Churches, equal to, and cheaper than, can be imported. Inquire of JOSEPH WEBB, of Boſton, or the ſaid HOBART.

C A S H
TO be given for POTASH, damaged POTASH, or BLACK SALTS, by NATHANIEL SARTELL PRENTICE, at Grafton.

TO BE SOLD BY
George Spriggs,
Gardener to JOHN HANCOCK, *Eſq;*

A Large Aſſortment of Engliſh Fruit Trees grafted and innoculated of the beſt and richeſt Kind of Cherry Trees, Pear Trees, Plumb Trees, Peach Trees, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Lime Trees, Apple Trees grafted and ungrafted, and ſundry Mulberry Trees which will be fit to tranſplant the next Year, and Medleys. Likewiſe ſeveral Sorts of flowering Shrubs, Bulbus Roots and Buſhes, Aſparagus Roots of one and two Years Growth, which will be ſold at a reaſonable Price, and ſundry other Sorts not mentioned here.

Imported in Capt. Paddock from London, and to be ſold

By Abigail Davidſon,
About the Middle of Seven-Star Lane, BOSTON,

EARLY Golden Hotſpur, early Charlton, Dwarf Marrowfat, and dwarf Sugar, with ſome other Sorts of Peaſe; broad Windſor, broad white Pole, dwarf yellow and dwarf ſpeckled Beans, with a general Aſſortment of Garden Seeds.—Alſo, a large Collection of the beſt Sorts of young grafted and innoculated Engliſh Fruit Trees, as, Cherries, Pears, Peaches, Plumbs, Apricots, Nectarines, Apples, Quinces, Lime Trees, Engliſh Elm Trees, &c. Grape Vines of all Sorts, red and white Dutch Currant Buſhes, Engliſh Gooſberry Buſhes of all Sorts, Aſparagus Plants of the large early Sorts, Box for Edgings of Walks. Alſo all Sorts of Plants in their Seaſon, as Cabbage and Colliflower, Savoy, Cellery, Endive, Marjoram, Thyme, Savory, Baum, Rue, Sives, Sage, Mint, Sorrel. Alſo, Garlick and Horſe Radiſh, all Sorts of dried Sweet Herbs, all at the very loweſt Prices, by Wholeſale or Retail, for Caſh.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a valuable Tract of Land lying partly in *Bowdoinham*, and near to *Kennebeck*-River, in the County of *Lincoln*, is now ſettling; and there ſtill remain about Twenty Lots to be diſpoſed of to Setlers.

The ſaid Lots are very commodiouſly laid out, and contain 150 Acres each; which on eaſy Conditions of Settlement will be given away to good Setlers, that ſhall be well recommended for their Honeſty and Induſtry.

Perſons of ſuch a Character inclining to become Setlers may apply to *Abraham Prebble*, Eſq; in *Bowdoinham*, or to Mr. *John Read* near the Rev. Mr. *Moorhead*'s Meeting-Houſe in *Boſton*, who will give them further Information.

To be Sold
at the Houſe of Capt. Whiting, Innholder in Littleton, in the County of Middleſex, at Public Vendue, on Friday the 30th March Current, at Noon, (if not ſold before at private Sale) A FARM in ſaid Littleton, called Peacock Farm, containing 150 or 160 Acres more or leſs of exceeding good Land: bounded partly on Stow and Acton and on Fort Pond, with a Dwelling-Houſe and a good Orchard thereon, and a good Mill-Stream running thro' it from ſaid Pond.—If it will not ſuit the Purchaſers to pay the Money on the Sale, good Security on Intereſt will be taken therefor. Enquire of the Widow Mary Preſcot, in Littleton, or of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold
at the Houſe of Mr. Winſlow, Innholder in Peterſham, in the County of Worceſter, at Public Vendue, on Wedneſday the 23d of May next, at Noon, if not ſold before at private Sale, a Tract of Land in ſaid Peterſham, containing more than 700 Acres, moſt of it choice Land and well timbered: with two Houſes and the Remains of a Saw-Mill & Griſt-Mill thereon: about two Miles from the Rev. Mr. Whitney's Meeting-Houſe in ſaid Town, and formerly the Eſtate of Jonathan Preſcott, Eſq; deceaſed.—Thro' ſaid Land runs the County Road, and alſo a River (a conſtant Stream) extremely commodious for Mills. The ſaid Land may be conveniently divided into ſeveral Farms, as may ſuit the Purchaſers, who (if it be inconvenient to pay the Money on the Sale) may have a reaſonable Time to pay the ſame, giving good Security on Intereſt. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold
near the Premiſſes, at the Houſe of *Thomas Miller*, Innholder in *Newtown*, at Public Vendue, on Wedneſday the 28th Day of March Inſtant (if not ſold before at private Sale) a good FARM in Newtown, about one Mile from the New Meeting Houſe, containing about 60 Acres, with a Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and Orchard thereon; about ten Miles from Boſton: bounded on Land belonging to *Henry Sewall*, Eſq; *Samuel Kilton* and *Ebenezer Bartlet*, and lying on the County Road leading from the lower Falls in ſaid Newtown to Watertown: being the Farm whereon Mr. Alexander Shepard lives.——It the Purchaſer ſhould not incline to pay the Money immediately, good Security therefor on Intereſt will anſwer. Enquire of Edes & Gill, or ſaid *Shepard*.

Mathematical Inſtruments.
William Williams
Mathematical Inſtrument Maker,
Has to ſell at his Shop in King-Street, two Doors Eaſt of the Sign of Admiral Vernon, near the Head of the Long-Wharf, BOSTON.

A Large Aſſortment of Hadley's and Davis's Quadrants, hanging and ſtanding Compaſſes, in Braſs and Wood! Gauging and Surveying Inſtruments, Caſes of Inſtruments, large and ſmall Perſpective Glaſſes, in Ivory, Wood and Fiſh-ſkin, plotting Scales and Protractors, Gunter Scales and Dividers, Surveyors Chains, Artificial Magnets with Caſes, Sand Glaſſes from 2 Hours to ¼ Minute, Inſtruments of a new Conſtruction to meaſure Boards, Quarter Waggoners, Atkinſon's Epitome, Willſon's ditto, Pattron's Navigation, Seamans Aſſiſtants, Callenders, Mariners Compaſſes rectified, Young Man's Companion, Journal Books, Ink-Powder, Quills & Paper, an Aſſortment of Braſs Pocket Compaſſes with & without Cards, Box Rules, Slates and Pencils, Penknives, Jack knives, &c.

All Sorts of Mathematical Inſtruments are made and repaired by the above William Williams. Thoſe who will favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being well uſed, and have their Work done with Fidelity and Diſpatch.

To be Sold by public Vendue on the 28th Day of March next, at the Houſe of Mr. Joſhua Wyman, Innholder in Woburn, in the County of Middleſex, at One o' Clock in the Afternoon of ſaid Day, by Order obtained from the Superior Court of Judicature, holden at Cambridge, on the laſt Tueſday of October, Anno Domini, 1764.

THE Corn-Mill and Fulling-Mill, with a Dwelling Houſe and about 10 or 20 Acres of Land adjoining, ſcituate on the great Road from Billerica, Andover, &c. to Medford, about one Mile and half South of the Meeting-Houſe, in the firſt Pariſh in Woburn aforeſaid, about eight Miles and half from Charleſtown Ferry; which Mills are generally well ſupply'd with Water thro' the Year; and now in good Repair. All which were Part of the Real Eſtate of William Belknap, late of Woburn, aforeſaid, Gentleman, deceaſed.——All who are diſpoſed to attend and purchaſe, ſhall be handſomely treated by Samuel Belknap of Woburn aforeſaid, Adminiſtrator, of whom everyone diſpos'd, may at any Time enquire for further Particulars. SAM. BELKNAP, Adminiſtrator.

Woburn, 22d February, 1770.

Boſton. Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1770.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of Monday, *March* 19, 1770. (No. 780.)

The WATCH-MAN. No. II.

Nec Fere si nequeo superos Acheronta movebo. VIRGIL.

IT is a truth confirmed by the experience of all ages, that a few often govern the multitude. This was eminently exemplified in Mr. De L——y, as hath been abundantly proved in the preceding paper: His loss therefore must have been irretrievable to his family, for he may justly be considered to have been the prime mover of the province; and the political soul of his family. The reader will readily see that they lost by his death the principal source of their power and political importance: For they were thereby deprived not only of his understanding to plan, and the weight and influence of his character to aid the execution; but they lost the power arising from the gift of offices which he had, as the King's representative, and which he used as a boon to give and promise when he wanted a useful agent, or any particular purpose to bring about his ambitious designs. But to return to our anticonstitutional and inglorious assembly.—The seventh year being near expired in December 1758, at which time they were convened, and as they could not meet at the ordinary time for another session within that year; so as that sufficient time might be given thereafter for electing a new assembly before Mr. D——y supposed the public service of the war would make it necessary to meet them, he put an end to the session on the 16th by a dissolution. Some time after that Mr. W—s and Mr. W——n, who were zealous partisans of the family, got a seat in the council. Their influence there was some alleviation of the political loss sustained by the family, in the death of the Lt. Governor. But while they were filling the seats in the upper house, which gave them voices in the appointment of various officers in the province, proper attention must be paid to the lower house, which has the command of the treasury, and consequently of the Governor, as he depends on the grants of it for his support. Therefore, as Mr. Henry D—r declined to serve as a representative in the subsequent assembly, Messrs Oliver D——y & John C——r were returned members for this city; who, with Mr. Oliver D——y and Mr. Ph——e, served to manage and intrigue for him in the lower house. The former of these gentlemen, shortly after the death of his brother, (which happened on the 30th July 1760) followed his friends to the council board; so that the family strength was greatly diminished in the representation. They were too well acquainted with the importance of keeping up their strength in so capital a post as the assembly, (which was necessary in order to make any figure in the field of politicks) to neglect the reinforcing of it. This assembly being dissolved on the demise of his late Majesty, writs were issued for electing a new one, returnable the 3d of March 1761; which gave the ambitious family an opportunity to try their political strength, in endeavouring to replace the force they had removed from the lower house. Accordingly they fixed on Mr. James D——y (the eldest son of the Lieutenant Governor) for a candidate, in whom the hopes of the family centers, to maintain and perpetuate the dignity and reputation of it. Mr. John C——r, Mr. Philip L——n, Mr. Leonard L——d, Mr. William B——d and Mr. John Morin S—t were the other candidates. The C——r and D——y interest being in some measure divided, and the other gentlemen having such a considerable and distinct interest, and the election being pretty tight between the other five candidates, Mr. Delancey lost his election; and was the lowest candidate by a considerable difference, notwithstanding the utmost exertion of the family by coaxing and bullying, where either promised success. Thus was the son of the man, who used to give law to this province, and settled elections at a beer house with his companions, by sending out his opinions, denied the honor which the people conferred on men, some of whom were as subservient to his father as a Turk is to the grand Seignior. But the mighty was fallen, the artful domineering James was no more. This disappointment must have been very mortifying to a family unused to controul, who a year before would have spurned at the man who durst oppose them. Yes, there is reason to think they were greatly chagrin'd. Determined not to be passive with this disgrace on their former political omnipotence, they resolved to lose no time in preparing against the next election; knowing by long experience the importance of taking time by the forelock, especially in such matters. Some of the inhabitants of this city, making too free with the orchards and gardens in the vicinity of it, gave occasion to the proprietors, to apply to the assembly for a law, that should subject trespassers on their lands to a fine, unless they had permission to enter them: In consequence of which a law passed to remedy that grievance. The sportsmen, and many other persons, clamoured greatly against the assembly for making this law; alledging, that it was a violation of their charter rights, which gives a privilege to hunt and fish on the island of New-York, the whole of which is comprehended in the grant to the corporation by the charter. Whether the uneasiness given by that law was well or ill founded, it was a disgust that the D——y family tho't very favourable to improve, to promote their ambitious designs, and draw the attention of the malecontents to their intended senator. To effect this, and to make his conduct appear in contrast, not only with his neighbours, but with the city members, who were concerned in making the law aforesaid; he (by advice of his friends) gave free liberty of gunning on his estate in the neighbourhood of this city. He must be very ignorant of mankind, who is at any loss to know, what effect this stroke of policy had on the disaffected. Our politic family, watching every occasion that offered to favour the design, and as the stamp act brought a number of the middle rank of people together under the name of the sons of liberty, they advised their disappointed candidate to associate with them; as no company could be more eligible for a man, who wanted to gain the suffrages of the people, than such whose profest design was to promote liberty. The expediency of this conduct was strongly enforced by a consideration that generally promisses success, viz. The ascendency gained by the people of figure over their inferiors by mixing with them; and, as he was of one of the first families in the colony, it could not fail to produce that effect: And especially as none of the first people of the city went among them; for which they are deservedly reproached to this day. The bait took with the credulous well meaning multitude, who thought they had discovered a Cato that would die in his country's cause; but the sequel will prove they were deluded. Here I shall beg leave to make a small digression. The sons of liberty, considered as a body were actuated by a laudable principle; but, not being well acquainted with the artifices of the D——ys, they were imposed on. Notwithstanding I can assure all the friends to liberty in Britain, Ireland and America, that it is to them and to the middle rank of people, that this colony and the common cause is indebted for the bold stand made for liberty in this province, and not to the first rate inhabitants. And if the gentlemen of political integrity in the city, who, I know, are true friends to liberty, had joined this people, they would have got their confidence; which would have prevented the great abuse of it by the domineering, designing, artful and venal D——ys, who have presumed on their standing with these people, to take the arbitrary & unconstitutional steps they have done; which has given just cause of offence and uneasiness to all men of candour, who are well-wishers to the weal of the colony. But to return to our politician. He had not been long acquainted with the sons of liberty, when his determination on a voyage to England was made publick; and, before his departure, Mr. Isaac S—s, in a knot of the sons of liberty at one of their meetings, mentioned him for a candidate at the ensuing election; altho' at that time the then assembly had upwards of two years of their limited time of serving unexpired. Some of them, who had well grounded suspicions that Mr. D——y was an impostor, were opposed to the nomination; but notwithstanding the majority were for him, and he was soon after made acquainted with it, and invited to meet on this business; which invitation the reader may be assured he gladly embraced. A plan was now laid for corresponding with them from England; and they soon after began to make interest for him with great steadiness and fidelity: And I was informed by one that made interest for him, that his othe friends had applied for the same purpose to persons, a long time before he left this for Britain. So that no stone was left unturned to secure his election. What his errand was to England is not easy to determine; various were the reasons assigned for his going thither, which are too trifling to be here enumerated. While he was there, great pains were taken in this city, to represent him as one of the leading and most resolute American patriots in that island. In short, in a very little time he was, from a person unknown among the gentlemen of science, as a man of genius or application to learning, metamorphosed into a sage of the law, and one of the most sensible men that the province could boast of. The minions of the family were indefatigable in credulous companies, in expatiating on his unwearied efforts to advocate the cause of the colonies in Britain, and representing what a great change he had undergone, and consequently what a fit representative he would make for this city. Those that were acquainted with him and the family, considered it all as the effect of the D——y effrontery, to serve their intention of securing him a seat in the next assembly. And every person in the colony, who was the least acquainted with his manner of living, (to say no worse) was convinced of the improbability of the pretended change. And that these opinions of his want of genius and acquirements were well founded, the reader will be convinced by the following considerations, viz. That, as his father was a sage of the law, and knew by experience the great influence he had acquired by it, and considering the pride of the family, and his great thirst for power, together with the natural propensity that fathers have to perpetuate their honours in their children, he would doubtless have been disposed to have put his son in that way, that would be likely to initiate him some day or other into offices, that would give him an opportunity to shine in the way he had shone himself; if his son's genius had been so promising, as to have encouraged Mr. D——y to prosecute means for so desirable an attainment. But this he never did, and his son went into the army, which is well known to be a school of dissipation and not of study and learning; so that, considering the Lieutenant Governor's genius and knowledge of mankind, it's pretty evident to any man of sense, that he gave up his son as incapable of ever filling his place. And in this he was not mistaken; for some time after his father's death, and not long before the trumpet of his fame was sounded, he served on a petty jury in the case of Roper Dawson, charged with murder; and, notwithstanding the distinctions between murder, manslaughter, chance medley and self defence were very amply defined and pointed out to the jury, he, as their foreman, delivered the verdict to the court, manslaughter in his own defence, which excited great astonishment and contempt in the sensible auditors. And no wonder it did, as there cannot be a greater solecism nor a fuller proof of his want of genius to distinguish. For if Mr. Dawson's crime was manslaughter, it could not be self-defence; and if it was self defence, it could not be manslaughter. So that, in whatever view this specimen of his abilities is considered, it evinces him to be a man of confused ideas, and consequently of but a mean understanding. But of this more hereafter. After these few facts, the judicious reader will be surprized to be informed, that the D——ys and their tools make no scruple to declare that this gentleman is a fit person for the office of chief justice. Yes, Reader, and, though he were less capacitated than he is, merely his being a D——y would be sufficient with them to qualify him for the first office in the government, if it was in their gift.

The seventh year being near expired, the assembly was dissolved, and writs issued to elect a new one. Messieurs William B——d, Philip L——n, James W——n, James D—y, John Morin S—t, James J—y, and Amos D—e declared themselves candidates. The former of these gentlemen had rendered himself obnoxious to the non-episcopalians, by voting in the house of assembly for an Episcopal establishment in the manor of Philipsboro', and his going to Boston in the time of canvassing, and being absent in the time of the election, together with an accusation of the common people against him, that he had moved for a law to deprive freemen of voting for representatives in the city, all conspired to prevent his being elected. Mr. Philip L——n's interest was so extensive, from almost all the contending parties, that his political enemies durst not make any open opposition to him: altho' they endeavor'd secretly to injure him. Mr. John C——r declining to serve as a representative, the C——r & De——y interest being united in Mr. W——n, and Mr. De——y and the friends of the latter having had so long the start of the other candidates, they conceived there was little or no danger of a second disappointment. But, that no expedient might be left untried to insure success, and to gratify the ambition of the De——y's, Mr. Sc—t, whose interest at the late election was the greatest of the candidates that were not elected, must be particularly opposed for two reasons, viz. First, That, as one principal design of the family in setting up this pretended patriot and sage of the law, if they got him into the house of assembly, (as the doors of it used generally to be shut) was to sound his great abilities abroad, and thereby perpetuate the reputation and influence of the family, which could not be done, if Mr. S—t, who is a gentleman of genius and a great speaker, secured his election. For that, instead of Mr. D—y's appearing tolerable among ignorant members, with that gentleman out of the house, he would, with him in it, serve but as a foil to raise the other's lustre; and, if he opposed Mr. S— in debate, he would appear ridiculous: So that for these reasons the pride of the Ottoman Family was greatly concerned to prevent, if possible, this gentleman's being elected. Secondly, that, as Mr. Wal—n is connected with the D—ys, and consequently under their influence, they were solicitous for his election, which they did not conceive out of danger. And if he should fail, and Mr. S— be returned, they would lose two votes (of twenty-seven) for any ambitious or venal point they might want to carry in the lower house: Knowing, that the latter is a gentleman of too much understanding and independency of spirit, to be cajoled into their measures.—— To secure these several objects, the cry was raised against the gentlemen of the law, as unfriendly to the liberties of the people and improper to represent a commercial city; and that Mr. S— had too much understanding to be in the assembly, which would enable him to rule the whole house. But lest these considerations should not be sufficient to marr his election, the minions of the family were sent out to impose on the Sons of Liberty, and the credulous multitude, by propagating a report, that he had spoken against the Virginia resolves, and consequently he must be unfriendly to liberty: Whereas the truth of the case was, that he commended the spirit that dictated them, but that he conceived they were too warm, and he thought would bear a construction that denied the right of the King to put a negative on colony laws, which no loyal American would pretend to support. Not satisfied with these accumulated misrepresentations, the aid of the church must needs be called in to secure the election of her pious son, who I am persuaded will not die a martyr for her nor his country. About the time of the election, the subject of an American Bishop became pretty general in the city; and a report was industriously propagated through it, that Mr. S— had asserted, that the late Doctor B——y had preached damnable doctrine, in order to render him odious to the Doctor's friends, and the clerical dupes, who cannot distinguish between what may be said against the priests and it's being said against religion, which is an error to which dupes of all denominations are subject. This falshood was considered by the bigots as a certain evidence of Mr. S—t's enmity to the church of England, and that, if he got into the assembly, (the credulous were made to believe) the ruin of their church was inevitable, and it would prevent their getting a Bishop. In fine, the fears and resentment of this class of people were wrought up to so high a pitch, that George H——n declared, he would bring the D—ls from H—ll to vote against him, rather than he should be elected. Yet, after all this illiberal treatment, they must still go a step farther, and send out many of the merchants in their interest, to menace and intimidate the tradesmen they employed, to prevent their exercising one of the most important Rights an Englishman can boast of. The judicious reader will readily see, that these calumniations and vile arts were well calculated to deter and prejudice the electors, to subserve the designs of the intolerant family. Thus was the cause of Liberty and the Church made stalking horses, and the reputation and liberties of others sacrificed to bring a De—cy into power. When the election came on, the most of the main streets leading to the court of election were occupied by one or other of the members of the council in his interest, to awe and turn the votes of the Electors. Mr. Oliver De——cy posted himself in the Broad-Way, and stopt every Elector that passed within his call, that he had the least hopes of turning by *coaxing or bullying, which is his stated practice in Elections*; and Mr. Henry Cr—g—r kept hovering about the hall, like an artful fox to catch his prey. Mr. J——h Re——e took his station in Wall-street, that he might contribute by his influence, as Warden of Trinity Church, and treasurer of that corporation; who in this office has the renting of the church lands, which gave him influence over the dependants on him in these two departments, which there is great reason to suppose he exercised to support the D——y family and their creatures, for which they have since been very grateful. In short, the partisans of the family left no means untried to intimidate the electors; which destroyed that freedom so necessary and essential to every *Englishman* exercising his birth right, without which he cannot be said to be free, but on the contrary must inevitably be in a state of *slavery*. And all these enormities were committed under the specious pretence of supporting *liberty*; whereas it was so far from doing that, that it subverted the very end pretended to be promoted by it. For without freedom in choosing our representatives, we are as much *slaves* as the subjects of the most absolute monarchs. Seeing we are obliged implicitly to obey the laws made by men forced upon us, or without the liberty of a free voice against them, either of which puts us in a

(3) Turn to Index Vol. 1— For Transactions of Sons of Liberty, at New-York during the Stamp act, under S

‖ Delancy. & Cuyler = Delancy ∨ Livingston ¶ Scott § Sears ~ Walton & Jauncy & pa. 47.
(1) See the act pa. 53. Vol. 1. (2) See the Resolves pa. 116. Vol. 1.

state of slavery. But such is the impudence and intolerance of this family, that, altho' they prosecute their ambitious designs by means that have a natural tendency to take away the only security men have against their tyranny; yet they will brazen it out, that the Cause of liberty is promoted, when they are laying the ax to the root of it. From what has been said the reader has been enabled no doubt to anticipate the event of the election. Philip L——n, Jacob W——n, James D——y and James J——y were elected; the latter of these gentlemen and Mr. S—— being competitors for the fourth seat, part of their interest being the same at the beginning of the election; the D——y interest being cast on Mr. J——y, preferring him to the other, justly supposing him less dangerous to their designs and more manageable than the lawyer for the reasons heretofore given: So that they could not have desired considering the candidates, a more favourable issue nor a better instrument for their purposes. I must still request the patience of the reader for another introductory paper before I begin to animadvert on the conduct of our assembly, as its absolutely necessary he should be well acquainted with the springs of our politicks to enable him to judge of the cause that induced our representatives to act so repugnant to and subversive of the liberties of the continent and this colony in particular as they have done. (a)

MOUNT LOOK-OUT, in the City of New-York, Feb. 17, 1770. } vid pa. 47. P.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Medford *on Wednesday the 14th* March 1770, *(being legally assembled) the Town taking into Consideration the Distresses to which the British Colonies are reduc'd, by the late Acts of Parliament, imposing Duties upon them for the Purpose of raising a Revenue, judge it highly requisite that every legal Method be taken by them, proper to procure a Repeal of the same, especially since the Petitions of the several American Assemblies for that End have hitherto proved ineffectual; and the Town accordingly passed the following Votes, viz.*

Voted, THAT we do highly approve of the generous and spirited Conduct of the Merchants of Boston, in discontinuing and suppressing the importation of British commodities; and that we will use our utmost endeavours to encourage and assist them therein, till the Act imposing Duties on Tea, Glass, Paper, and Painter's Colours, be repealed.

Voted, That we will use all prudent Measures to prevent and discourage the use of foreign Superfluities among us; and will also encourage the Manufactures of this Country.

Voted, That we will not ourselves, nor will we suffer any for or under us, to purchase any Article of *John Bernard, James* and *Patrick McMasters, John Mein, Nathaniel Rogers, William Jackson, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor, Ame & Elizabeth Cummings,* all of Boston, *Israel Williams,* Esq; and *Son,* of Hatfield, and *Henry Barnes,* of *Marlborough,* nor of any other Persons who shall audaciously import any British Commodities, other than such as are allowed in said Merchants Agreement, before said Act imposing Duties on Tea, Glass, &c. be repealed; Nor will we hold any commercial Intercourse with them, nor purchase any Thing of those Persons who shall deal with them.

Voted, That we will endeavor to discourage and suppress the Use of foreign Tea in our Families (except in Cases of Sickness) until the aforesaid Act be repealed.

Voted also, That a Committee of Inspection be chosen, to make Enquiry from Time to Time, how far these Votes are complied with, and to report to the Town the Names of those Persons who refuse to comply herewith, at their next May Meeting.

To the Select Men of the Town of BOSTON,

Gentlemen,

THE Inhabitants of the Town of Medford, this Day legally assembled, take this opportunity to acquaint the respectable Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, that they have with great concern and anxiety of mind, beheld the sufferings and distresses which the British Colonies have a long time suffered thro' the detested machinations of a few wicked and artful Men, whose sole aim seems to have been to subvert our civil constitution, and reduce these Colonies to a state of Slavery, in order to advance themselves and their mercenary adherents, upon their ruins; and especially has the grief and indignation of this Town been raised, when they have beheld the deplorable condition the Town of Boston has been reduc'd to, by the insolent and savage behaviour of the Soldiery, quartered among them under pretence of preserving peace and supporting the civil authority! (b) The horrid & unparallelled butchery of your fellow-citizens, the last week, is a scene too shocking for reflection!—It may however serve as a specimen to shew what these Colonies are to expect, if a military power shall supersede their civil authority, and their well regulated Cities and Towns are dragooned to an obedience to Laws, made, not only without, but against their Consent. But notwithstanding this barbarous and intolerable outrage of the soldiery, sufficient to warrant an immediate execution of the vengeance of an injured people, this Town greatly rejoice, to find the Inhabitants of our Metropolis, acting with such unexampled moderation, as to content themselves (for the present) with proceeding with the perpetrators of this horrid deed, according to the common course of justice, and at the same time with a laudable and unconquerable firmness of resolution becoming the character of free British Subjects, insisting upon the immediate removal of those Troops.

With joy and gratitude this Town embrace this portunity also, to declare their opinion, that the brave & patriotic spirit, which the Town of Boston has often shewn in the common cause of Liberty, as also the laudable, generous and spirited behaviour of its respectable Merchants in these times of trouble, justly merit the thanks of all British America, and of this Province and Town in particular.—And this Town do assure them, that they are fully determined to assist the Town of Boston, at all times, in every salutary measure they shall adopt, for the preservation of our invaluable Rights & Privileges.

Attest, RICHARD HALL, Town-Clerk.

Medford, March 14 1770.

VOTED at the Town-Meeting aforesaid, That Mr. *Benjamin Hall,* Capt. *Blodget,* and Mr. *Willis Hall,* be a Committee to present the above Address to the Select Men of the Town of Boston, in order to be by them communicated to the Inhabitants of that Metropolis.

Attest, RICHARD HALL, TownClerk.

CAMBRIDGE, *March* 12. 1770.

At an annual Meeting of said Town the following Vote passed by a very great Majority in a very full Meeting.

WHEREAS a great Number of the Inhabitants of the Town of Cambridge being deeply impressed with a Sense of the Grievances laid upon us, by the late unprecedented and unconstitutional Acts of Parliament for raising a REVENUE from the Colonies without their Consent: For the inforcing the Collection of which a large Body of Troops has been quartered upon the Town of Boston; by some of whom many of the Inhabitants of this Province, from Time to Time, have been grossly assaulted, insulted and abused, (b) and now at last some have been most barbarously and inhumanely murdered:

Therefore, the Town being determined to unite with their Brethren, in this and the other Colonies, in all legal Measures for obtaining Redress of such Grievances,—Do hereby declare that we most highly approve of the truely patriotick Spirit of the Merchants of Boston, discovered in their Non-importation Agreements; and of the Inhabitants of the same Town in not drinking Foreign Tea, and in not purchasing of those Importers who have violated their solemn Engagements with said Merchants, or of those Importers who have not joined with them therein, which merits the Thanks of every Town in this Province, as they most sincerely have ours, with an Assurance that we shall do every Thing that is most proper by our Example and Influence that shall be correspondent with the same; and that an attested Copy of this Vote be sent to the Selectmen, and to the Committee of Merchants in the Town of Boston.

A true Copy,

Attest. ANDREW BORDMAN, Town-Clerk.

THE Freeholders and other Inhabitants of Watertown at their Anniversary Meeting, began on Monday the Fifth Day of March A. D. 1770, and continued by Adjournment to Thursday following;—taking into Consideration the heavy Burdens the Province labours under by the late Acts of Parliament, imposing Duties on sundry Articles imported from Great-Britain for the express Purpose of raising a Revenue, & the oppressive Measures taken to carry said Acts into Execution,—unanimously agree upon the following Resolves or Votes, viz.

First, That we will avoid purchasing (excepting some very necessary Articles) Goods from Great-Britain until said Acts are repealed.

2dly. That we will not directly or indirectly, ourselves or any for or under us purchase any Goods of those Merchants and Traders whose Names have been lately published, who persist in importing Goods from Great-Britain, preferring their own private Interest to the public Good.

3dly. We heartily sympathize with the Town of Boston in the Burden that lies upon them, who have for a considerable Time appeared like a Town conquered and garrisoned by a Foreign Enemy, with Soldiers shewing a Disposition not to protect his Majesty's good Subjects, but on the contrary to distress and destroy them. (b)

4thly. We thank the Town of Boston for the spirited Resolves and Measures they have taken to promote the Cause of Liberty. (c)

5thly. We highly approve of the Conduct of the Merchants who have agreed (and appeared determined) not to import Goods from Great-Britain till the Revenue Acts are repealed, sacrificing their own private Interest to the publick Good.

6thly. We determine to promote and encourage Frugality and Industry, especially in manufacturing that which may have a Tendency to lessen Importations from Great-Britain. True Copy, attest.

JONATHAN BROWN, Town-Clerk

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Groton, *legally assembled on* March 6*th* 1770.

Voted Unanimously,

THAT we the Inhabitants of the Town of *Groton,* do most heartily approve of the Non-importation Agreement of the Merchants, and that we will not (knowingly) directly or indirectly, purchase any Goods of any Person that Imports the same, or that trades with an Importer, contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants. At the same Meeting chose a Committee to inspect the Buyers and Sellers of Goods within the said Town, and to caution them against counteracting the Intent and Meaning of the Non-Importation Agreement, as they would avoid the Odium and Resentment of the Inhabitants of said Town. Attest.

OLIVER PRESCOTT, *Town-Clerk.*

THE Inhabitants of the Town of *Waltham,* regularly assembled in Town-Meeting, March 5, 1770. being truly sensible of the present distressed state of America, by the unconstitutional and alarming attack on our invaluable rights and liberties, and it evidently appearing that nothing so directly tends to restore us our just and inherent rights and preserve us from slavery and misery, as the non-importation agreement enter'd into by the truly patriotic Merchants of the town of Boston and other trading towns throughout the continent: At the same time, surprized to find *any one* so entirely divested of every public virtue and even humanity itself, as to prefer their own private gain and interest to the Liberty and Freedom of the community; who, tho' the most gentle, mild and persuasive methods have been taken with them to obtain their compliance with the non-importation agreement, have, by their refusal, set their country at *defiance,* and thereby done all in their power to bring servitude and ruin on their country and posterity; thus, not only rendering themselves *infamous,* but rendering it *infamous* to have any intercourse or dealings with them. —In consideration whereof, the Town unanimously VOTED, That we will not ourselves, or by any for or under us, directly or indirectly, purchase any goods of the persons hereafter mentioned, viz. *John Bernard, James McMasters, Patrick McMasters, John Mein, Nath. Rogers, William Jackson, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor, Ame & Elizabeth Cummins,* of Boston, *Israel Williams,* Esq; & *Son* of HATFIELD, and *Henry Barns* of Marlborough, or have any intercourse with them, or with any person that shall purchase any goods of them, until a general importation shall take place. That we will use our best endeavours to encourage and support the patriotic merchants in their non importation agreement, to whom this town vote their thanks, for the truly laudable, constitutional and spirited measures by them pursued, for the good and welfare of the community.

VOTED, That Capt. Jonas Dix, Doctor Leonard Williams, and Lieut. Abijah Brown, be a committee to transmit a copy of the above to the committee of merchants in Boston.

Gentlemen,

IN compliance with the above vote, we take the earliest opportunity to transmit the foregoing to you, assuring you of the ready concurrence of the town of Waltham *with the truly respectable patriotic merchants of the town of* Boston, *and other towns thro' the continent, who have thus gloriously sacrificed their private gain and interest for the liberty and freedom of the community. May the same noble spirit, the same generous love of your country, continue to guide and direct you to plan and pursue such measures as will obtain relief from all tyranny and oppression, from all illegal and unconstitutional taxes, and from* even *the appearance of slavery and misery.—May no* threats *or* menaces *from any, in however elevated station soever placed, or with whatsoever authority cloathed,* daunt *or* intimidate *you from pursuing every legal and constitutional way for redress, till you obtain for yourselves and your country* Liberty and Freedom, *the glorious objects in pursuit. From, Gentlemen, your very humble servants,*

JONAS DIX,
LEONARD WILLIAMS,
ABIJAH BROWN.

Waltham, March 6. 1770.

To the Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, *Esq; to be communicated to the patriotic Committee of the patriotic Merchants in* Boston.

AT a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of DEDHAM, regularly assembled on Monday the 5th Day of March 1770.

THE Town taking into serious Consideration the great Distress to which the People are reduced, by means of the oppressive Revenue Acts, and the Troops sent to enforce Obedience to the same, and being desirous of contributing all in their power to restore and preserve their Liberties, according to the laudable Example of many other Towns in the Province, and being deeply sensible that the patriotic Resolutions of the Merchants and Traders not to import Goods and Merchandize from Great Britain, ought to be seconded by such as have usually been Purchasers of such Goods and Merchandize, came to the following Votes.

VOTED, Nem. Con. That the Town will do their utmost to encourage the Produce and Manufactures of all such Articles as have formerly been imported from Great-Britain.

VOTED, Nem. Con. That we will not directly or indirectly, have any Commerce or Dealings with those few Traders, Lists of whom are posted up among us, who have had so little Regard to the good of their Country as to oppose and counteract the noble Exertions of the Body of Merchants and Traders of this Province and of the whole Continent.

VOTED, Nem. Con. That as the Duty on Tea furnishes so large a Sum towards the Maintainance and Support of an almost innumerable Multitude who live upon the Fruits of the honest Industry of the Inhabitants, from the odious Commissioners of the Customs down to the dirty Informers that are employed by them: Therefore we will not make use of any foreign Tea, nor allow the Consumption of it in our respective Families till such Time as the Duty being first taken off this Town shall, by some future Vote, grant an Indulgence to such Persons to drink Tea as have not Virtue enough to leave off the Use of it forever.

A true Copy,

Attest. ISAAC WHITING, Town Clerk.

(a) In voting money to pay the Troops pa. 3. Mass. Act. vid. pa. 9. Vol. 2 — Tea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. W Turn to Index Vol. 2. To find petitions. & Turn to Index Vol. 2. To find merchants agreements &c. &c. & vid Tea act pa. 735. Vol. 1. (b) vid Journal of Times, to see abuses of Soldiers — pa. 323. vol. 2. (d) See Comm.rs Commission pa. 253. Vol 2

|| Lewingston § Walton § Delancy ¶ Jauncy * Scott v vide Page 60. — See their Names pa. 63.

(c) See in Index, vol. 2. For Resolves, &c (d) see the act appointing them, pa. 748. Vol. 1.